

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1825.

[NO. 61.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM,**
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notice.

THE subscribers, acting Executors of Doct. Charles Harris, deceased, desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment as speedily as possible; and all persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

All persons having books borrowed from said deceased, are requested to return them to the Executors.

LYDIA HARRIS,
SAM. S. HARRIS,
ROBT. MCKENZIE.

4162
The Editor of the Western Carolinian will please give this four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Corn for Sale.

THE subscriber, residing 5 miles south of Charlotte, will dispose of 150 bushels of CORN, on reasonable terms, for cash, or notes payable by the 1st of January, 1826, bearing interest from the date.

JOS. P. SMITH.

November 15, 1825.—3t61

WINDSOR

FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE
HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATINGS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice. 1y173
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.

Patent Corn-Shell.

A NEW INVENTION.
WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. The simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and with a little exertion in ten minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57f

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Part of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, } Org'l. Att'y. levied on land;
vs. } and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro
Henry Yarboro, } summoned as garnishees.

In this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 26, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m75—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman }
vs. } Petition for divorce.

Caleb Goodman. }

T appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and read, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.

59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander } Original Attachment,
vs. } reviewed in the hands of Jas.

David Martin. } Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

It is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m60—Pr. adv. \$4.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of generation, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism."

JOSEPH MOORE, P. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Mascovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
30 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2300 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Fall Importation of DRY GOODS; which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises, almost every article, of foreign or domestic manufacture, that is required in a Country Store in North-Carolina. November 1, 1825.—5t63

AT PUBLIC SALE,

A FIRST RATE FARM.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the 31st of December instant, at the store of J. H. Houston, Fredell county, N. C. that

TRACT OF LAND.

(commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York District, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Fredell county.

December 1, 1825.—4t63

The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, will publish the above three weeks; and the editor of the *Western Carolinian* will make the alteration as above, in the advertisement in his paper, and continue it till day of sale; and forward their respective accounts to the Post-master at Mt. Mourne, for payment.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

EDUCATION.

THROUGH the solicitation of his friends and employers, the subscriber has agreed to continue the usual course of his academical instructions at Fort Defiance, near Statesville, Fredell county, N. C. during the ensuing year. The terms are as follows: Every young man will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials of his sobriety and temperance. No young man will be admitted, who has been expelled or suspended from any similar Institution. No student will be admitted for a term less than two sessions; the first to commence on the 2d of January and end on the 7th of June; the second to commence on the 8th of June and end on the 16th of Nov. The price of tuition will be \$10 per session, to be paid at the close of each session. The price of boarding, including washing, firewood and candles, will be \$7 per month, to be paid at the end of each session.

JOHN MUSHAT.

Nov. 18, 1825.—3t61r

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 125 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," By SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. OLIVER & CO.

New Wholesale & Retail Store.

THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley & Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively the Mercantile Business, and to that end has purchased on the best terms, in New-York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which are offered, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce, at the market price.

They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their Store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay-street, and examine their stock of Goods, before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist, in part, of the following articles:

Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Casimeres, (Netts, mixed, striped and safford fine blue Sati-Pe, Duffel and Rose Blankets, Coarse woollen Cloth, for negro clothing, Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels and Baize, Caroline, Circassian and real Tartan Plaids, Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid Cloaks, ready made, Ladies' Plaid do, Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French Grey, Figured and plain Bombazetts, new and fashionable patterns, Corduroys and Bangup Cords, Blk. and bordered Waterloos and Merino Shawls and Points, Canton, Nankin and Mandarin Crapes and Robes, Blk. green and straw colored Italian Crapes, Lutestring, Levantine, Saracenet, Persian, Florence and Italian Silks, of different colors, Blk. and shaded Gros de Naples Silk, a new and elegant article, Rich figured Blk. Gro de Ta. do, Black and white Satin and Flushing, Cachemere, Barage, Love, Damask, Mandarin, chintz, fancy, plaid and other Hkfs. Bandanna, silk, children, Choppa, English and German flag Hkfs.

Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets, Swansdown, Marcellas, patriotic, Eagle, Washington and real London Vestings, French, Grecian, rainbow, powerloom, super, fancy, turkey red, and Bolivar stripe Prints, Tamboured, loom, sewed, plain and figured mull, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Plain, figured, book and Cambric Muslins, Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery, Waist, lustrous, Mantua, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured Satin Ribbons, Mull and Jaconet Muslin Robes, bordered and richly flowered, Long Lawn, thread and imitation Cambric, Curls, head ornaments, wreathes and artificial flowers, Plaid, Lippett and apron furniture Checks, Washington, Jackson and Bolivar Stripes, Irish Linen, Diaper and team loom Shirting, British and German Osmurgs, Blk. and brown Holland, Buckram and Padding, Men's beaver, buck, dog-skin and Woodstock Gloves,adies' kid, beaver, and York tan Gloves, Blk. and white Silk do, Tortoise, tuck, long and side Combs, Mock tuck, long and side do, Domestic Plaids and Gingham, Linen and cotton Bedtickings, Floss cotton, patent and nuns Thread, Brown, bleached and sea island Shirting and Sheetings, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Men's common and Beaver Hats, do, white and black wool, Ladies' leather, seal-skin, morocco, prunella, and Valencia Shoes and Pumps, Men's coarse brogans, Monroe, cordovan and wax calf-skin Shoes and Shoetees, Whittenmore's cotton and Wool Cards.

GROCERIES.

Coffee and Sugar, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas; Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs; Cotton Bagging and Twine; American and Swedish Iron and Sfire Moulds; Wrought and cut Nails; Dupont's Gunpowder; Window Glass, 8-10 and 10-12; Spanish Brown, White Lead and Red Lead; Glauber and Epsom Salts; Alum and Starch; Country and Holland Gin; French Brandy; Cherry and Malaga Wine.

Together with a large assortment of Hard-Ware, Cutlery & Hollow Ware. 3t61

Notice.

CAUGHT, a few days since, a negro Girl, between 18 and 20 years old, by the name of Betsey; who says she belongs to Thos. Portland, of Maryland, who was on his way to Alabama with a drove of negroes. The owner can get her by applying to the subscriber, 8 miles south of Concord, near the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Cabarrus County, N. C. 2 5t62r

The Fredericktown, (Md.) Examiner will publish the above two weeks, and forward the account to this office for payment.

Strayed

FROM the house of Andrew McCannel, in York District, on the night of the 26th ultimo, an iron grey FILLY, about 4 years old. A reasonable reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver said filly to me at my house, or to Andrew McCannel, York District.

LAIRD H. HARRIS.

Dec. 3, 1825.—3t62

DESULTORY.

SCENE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of Oct. 11.

Yesterday a story was related to us, which for singularity has not had an equal lately. Thus it runs: About midnight on Sunday, a four-wheel carriage stopped in one of our principal streets, before the door of a midwife, or as her customers generally call her, "sage femme, wise woman!" Two men, well dressed, masked, left the carriage, and entered the house. The mistress was seen and spoken to for a cast of her office. They shewed her gold, and she was persuaded not only to enter the carriage, but to suffer her eyes to be blindfolded. A drive of a few minutes then took place, when the horses stopped; the parties getting down went into a dwelling of some consequence, in one of the rooms of which the woman's bandage was removed. Thus restored the faculty of seeing, the midwife beheld a young and elegant female, lying on a bed, who also wore a mask. A glance around the room discovered that all the assistants were also masked. Amidst this singular apparel for such an occasion, the midwife went to work, and a fine babe was soon ushered alive into this bustling world. Shortly afterwards, *Pac-chouetise* returned home, undergoing the same precautions for concealment as when she came. This is certainly a singular tale, and feeling hearts will not doubt be anxious for the fate of the infant. We hope no cruel hand has cut its feeble thread of life.

The President and an Irishman.—On Saturday last, says the Democratic Press, the President of the United States arrived at Philadelphia, on his way to Washington. He came in the Steam Boat from Trenton. While on board the boat a well dressed, ruddy complexioned man addressed him in these words—"I am an Irishman, Sir;—I understand you are the President of the United States, and I desire to have the honor to shake hands with you." "With great pleasure, Sir," said Mr. Adams, extending his hand and shaking that of the person who had addressed him. "May I ask, Sir," said the President, "how you like this country?" "Indeed, Sir," said the Irishman, "I like it very much. I like it so much that I intend soon to become a NATIVE!" The President smiled and with a gentle inclination of the head, said we shall be happy, Sir, to have such fellow citizens." Here the parties were separated by the crowd, which pressed round the President. This is a genuine and good Irish bull. It is not unworthy of a place in Miss Edgeworth's collection.

The felicitous terms of Mr. LOWME'S reply to his friends who named him for the Presidency of the Union—that "it was not an office to be sought nor declined," have caused them to be identified with the memory of that virtuous and lamented man. They were extremely appropriate in his mouth, not so much so with some who have used them since. It is obvious that if the mere nomination of A. for office by his friend B. is to result in the profanation of this celebrated reply, that the whole nation may become candidates for any given office; for there is no man in the U. States, who has not one friend who would serve him thus far. Let candidates then, in future, answer for themselves, and not call to Mr. Lowme's shade to answer for them. What all who knew him have attributed to his modesty—some who know others might ascribe to their confidence.

An idea analogous to that of Mr. L. is to be found in the 5th book of Hoole's translation of Tasso, page 141, in the speech of Rinaldo—

"Far rather would I choose (he thus replies) To merit honors, than to honors rise. Let virtuous actions dignify my name; I envy not the great, nor sceptres claim. Yet, if thou think'st so far my merits weigh, I shall not then reject the proffered sway; But prize, with gratitude and pleasure moved, So fair a token of my worth approved. I seek not nor refuse the chief command, &c."

Chas. Courier.

AN UNWELCOME RETURN.

An individual lately returned to England after an absence in India of more than twenty years, and found that his landed property had been disposed of by his heir at law, who had sold it to the parish, and upon which land are erected numerous dwelling houses and a chapel. The individual, of course, claims his land, and also the edifices erected thereon.

A judgment has been obtained in Lower Canada, against the Hon. John Caldwell, late receiver general of that province, for the sum of 96,000Z, being the amount of the deficit in that officer's chest.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Long woolled Sheep.—Messrs. A. and A. Lawrence, have imported by the brig Congress, which arrived here yesterday from London, sixteen Lincolnshire and South Down sheep, viz: ten bucks and ewes of the former breed, and six of the latter. We understand they were carefully selected from the best flock in Lincolnshire and Surry, for the purpose of introducing into this country the very best quality of wools of these descriptions. We believe they are the first sheep of these kinds which have been imported into this state. We understand they are intended to be sold, and we have no doubt the opportunity will be embraced by some of our farmers, to introduce these descriptions of wool by propagating the breeds now imported, and crossing them with our native sheep. The long wool is quite important, and even necessary for the success of certain branches of manufacture which will undoubtedly be among us, as soon as a sufficient supply of the proper wool can be obtained.

An extensive sale of wool took place at Boston on the 9th inst. at which Saxony wool brought 55 cents to 190; and Merino, from 50 to 114 cents. The fleeces from the flock of Roger Coit, Esq. of Plainfield, Conn. fetched the highest price; and those from the flocks of S. and L. Hurlbert and William Kenne, Esq. of Connecticut; and of Professor Ticknor and J. Thorndike, jun. Esq. of Boston, brought from 64 to 76 cents per lb.

[Nat. Journal.]

Cotton in Arkansas.—The cultivation of cotton is greatly extending in this territory, and the crop of the present year promises an abundant yield. The "Gazette" mentions that one acre, taken indiscriminately from a field of 35 acres, had given upwards of 1800lbs. of seed cotton, and 2 or 300lbs. more were expected to be gathered from the same ground and adds, that one stalk of cotton, which had sprung up spontaneously in a garden, had on it 425 bolls!—The probable average product of Phillips county, which last year did not send one pound to market, 200 bales are expected in the present. It is added, that the increase in other counties will be in the same ratio.

Beware of Counterfeits and Counterfeiters. Notes of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of South-Carolina, sufficiently well executed to impose upon those unacquainted with the genuine notes, are in circulation in this neighbourhood; the following are the marks of three of them passed off last week between Lexington and Georgetown, by two strangers, in payment for a pair of horses, viz: \$100—Letter D.—Sept. 4. 1823 T. Blackwood, Pres't.—Daniel Ravenel, Cash'r.

\$50—Same bank, same letter and date. \$5—Same bank and letter—date, Sept. 1, 1824.

The President's name (T. Blackwood,) is not in writing, but a fac simile engraving, in each of the notes.

These notes, it is believed, are of a new issue, and it is highly probable that a large amount has been put in circulation. We have heard of one drover who received \$1000 of this counterfeit money for horses, a few days ago.

Lexington (Ken.) Reporter.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOV. 7.—On Friday evening, James Robinson was stabbed by William Allen, and died in about twenty minutes. The knife passed through the liver, and separated in its course all the large veins connected with that organ. We learn, that Allen and his wife had been quarrelling the whole evening, and alarmed the neighbors by their screams of murder. A number of persons collected to separate them; among the rest, the unfortunate man who was killed. He attempted, it seems, to secure Allen, who first cut his wrist severely, and having loosed himself from Robinson's grasp, thrust a large butcher knife into his side. As yet, the criminal has not been taken. A reward has been offered by the Mayor, for his apprehension.—Crisis.

Another murder has been committed in the interior of our State, making the third within a few weeks—and, for the apprehension of the murderer, his Excellency the Governor has found it necessary to offer a reward. WILLIAM HULL, of Edgefield District, was murdered on the 23d ult. by SAMUEL MARTIN, of the same district. Martin is described as about 25 years of age, fresh complexion, dark hair, and large dark blue eyes; about 6 feet high, and well proportioned. The reward offered for his apprehension, is Three Hundred Dollars.

Chas. Courier.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.—L. H. Alexander, the Senator from Cabarrus county, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Love presented a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Company; which was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Speaker, on the several select committees, ordered on the Message of the Governor:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Pickett, Gilchrist, Davidson of Mecklenburg, Alexander and Hogan.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Forney, Bethune, Love, Legrand and Wilson of Edgecombe.

On Education and Primary Schools—Messrs. Hill of Franklin, Sneed, Davison of Iredell, Jones of Wilkes and Hawkins.

On the Cession of Territory to the United States—Messrs. Whitfield, Davis, Baker, Joiner and Gibbs.

On the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Ohio and New Jersey—Messrs. Gilchrist, Pickett, Speight, Davidson of Mecklenburg and Vanhook.

Messrs. Speight, Williams, Harrell, McDowell of Burke and Jones of Rowan, were appointed the committee on the Militia Laws and Public Arms.

Mr. McDowell, of Burke, presented a bill to repeal the act of 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State, for vacant land; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee of Finance.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.—Mr. Davidson, of Mecklenburg, presented a bill concerning the Catawba Navigation Company; which passed its first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Whitefield, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Davidson also presented the petition of Matthew Miller, praying a pension. Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Davidson, of Iredell, presented the petition of Silas Sharpe, praying the emancipation of a certain slave therein mentioned. Referred to the last mentioned committee.

Mr. Jones, of Wilkes, presented the petition of Elizabeth Witherspoon, praying that the property which she may hereafter acquire, be secured to her. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.—Mr. Speight presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas it appears that many deficiencies exist in our present Judiciary system, and to such an extent as almost to amount to a denial of justice, and more particularly in the Chancery department; and whereas it is the opinion of this General Assembly that upon a well regulated Judiciary system (faithfully and impartially dispensing justice to individuals) depend the lives, rights and liberties of our fellow citizens;

Resolved therefore, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending our Judiciary system as to hold Courts of Chancery separate and distinct from Courts of Law, one in each Judicial Circuit, and to be held by the present Supreme Court Judges; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.—Mr. Montgomery presented a bill concerning the election of sheriffs; which past its first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Speight, was committed to a committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Pickett, from the committee of the Judiciary, reported a bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity; and to establish a court for that purpose; which passed its first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Love, was committed to a committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The following resolution, from the H. of Commons, was read and adopted:

Resolved, that the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on pedlars by land, and on the navigable streams in this State.

The following engrossed bill, from the other House, was read the first and second time and passed, viz. A bill to keep open French Broad River, in Buncombe county.

Mr. Davidson, of Mecklenburg, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Baldwin, praying to be divorced from his wife Amelia, returned the same, and moved that it be referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony; which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.—Richard D. Speight, the Senator from Craven county, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The following bills were presented, and passed their first reading, viz. by Mr. Jones, of Wilkes, a bill to amend the several acts of Assembly passed to extend and improve the State Road leading from Wilkesborough to the foot of the Laurel Hill, by the way of Holman's Ford; by Mr. McDowell, of Burke, a bill to repeal in part the act of 1811, entitled "An act for the better regulation of roads in the counties of Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe."

Mr. Davidson, of Mecklenburg, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a resolution, directing the Treasurer to pay annually to Matthew Miller, of Mecklenburg county, seventy five dollars, during the life of the said Miller, as a pensioner of the State; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Davidson of Mecklenburg, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Silas Sharpe, praying for the emancipation of a slave therein named, reported a bill favorable to the prayer of the petitioner; which was read the first time and passed.

A message from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot this day for a Public Printer for the ensuing year, and stating that Bell & Lawrence and Gales & Son were in nomination for the appointment. Which proposition to ballot was not agreed to.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that it be referred to a select joint committee of both Houses of this General Assembly to inquire whether any, and what contract was made with Joseph Gales & Son, State Printers, at the last session of the General Assembly; and that they also inquire for what price the public printing can be obtained.

Mr. Forney moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all the words from the word "inquire," in the 4th line, to the word "for," in the 8th line; which was not agreed to. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, which was determined in the affirmative, and Messrs. Speight of Greene, Seawell, Forney, Love, and Jones of Wilkes, were appointed the said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Forney presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Lincoln county, praying the passage of a law for the incorporation of the town of Lincoln, accompanied with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The following resolution, from the House of Commons, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that licenses to retailers shall be signed by the Comptroller, and issued and accounted for, by the Sheriffs of the several counties in this state, in the same manner that pedlars' licenses are now signed, issued, and accounted for.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.—On motion of Mr. Williamson, so much of the Governor's message, as relates to Internal Improvements was referred to the standing committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Polk, that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of the United States, touching the mode of electing the President of the United States, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Polk, Iredell, Shepperd, Miller, and Scott.

On motion of Mr. Cox, so much of the message, as relates to Education, was referred to the standing committee on that subject.

Mr. Cooper submitted a resolution that the Public Printer shall publish for three weeks successively, the resignation of Hamilton Fulton, as Civil Engineer of the State; which was negative.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.—Mr. Carson presented the petition of Charles Lewis, of Rutherford county, stating his grievances resulting from the passage of a public road through his land and praying for relief; which was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Martin, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint committee, to revise the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and County Solicitors; and enquire into the expediency of compelling Clerks of Courts to make out their bills of cost and to issue all tickets in dollars and cents; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

On the part of this House, Messrs. Martin, Scott, Miller and L. H. Simmons were named for the committee.

Mr. Swain, in pursuance to a petition, presented a bill to annex part of Rutherford and Burke to Buncombe county; which bill was read the first time, and, with the petition, referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Love, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Cherokee lands, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Love, W. W. Jones, Swain, Poor and Lewis.

Mr. Love presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee on Cherokee lands, be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what allowance should be made on the score of interest, on the bonds remaining unpaid, of those individuals who have purchased lands reserved to Cherokee Indians, and who have but recently come to the possession of them.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.—On motion of Mr. Carson, Messrs. Carson, W. A. Blunt, Bain, Bateman and Raiford, were appointed a committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Moore, of Surry, presented the petition of Hardin P. Franklin and other Citizens of Surry County, praying the

Legislature to repeal the act of last Session, authorising Jesse Howard to erect a mill dam across Ararat River in said county; which petition was referred to the committee to Propositions and Grievances.

MONDAY, NOV. 28.—Mr. Caldwell, the Member from the town of Salisbury, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Swain presented a bill to keep open the French Broad River, in Buncombe county; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of James Kerkendall and others, on the subject of a turnpike road from Big Mud Creek, at Samuel Murray's, jr. to the South-Carolina line. Referred to the Members of this House representing the counties in the old Judicial Circuit of Morganton.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

Resolved, that the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on land pedlars.

And, on motion of Mr. Picott,

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on pedlars on the navigable streams of this State.

The bill to keep open the French Broad River, in Buncombe county, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Martin gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for leave to introduce a bill to establish a State Bank.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.—Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Sherwood Fort, of Cumberland county, reported that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer thereof, and recommended the passage of a resolution, accompanying the report, recommending its rejection. Which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Edmonston presented the petition of W. P. Poindexter, of Haywood county, praying for the establishment of a turnpike road. Referred to the committee of Internal Improvement.

On motion of Mr. Bain, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for a Public Printer for the ensuing year, and informing that Bell and Lawrence and Gales and Son are in nomination.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.—Mr. Skinner presented the memorial of the Manumission Society of the State, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Moore, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Picott, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to the cession of lands to the United States, at the Bogue Banks and at Oak Island, for the purpose of erecting fortifications, reported two bills on the subject; one to cede to the United States a certain tract of land, called Bogue Banks; the other, to cede to the United States an island at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Spurgin presented a bill to locate the poor house of Davidson county; and Mr. Andrews, a bill compelling the Register of Rowan county to keep his office in the Court house of said county; which bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Holland presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln county, relative to the appointment of patrols. Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Underwood presented a bill to repeal the act of 1819, entitled "An act to create a fund for Internal Improvements, and to establish a Board for the management of the same." The said bill passed its first reading, and was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, stating their disagreement to the proposition to ballot this day for a Public Printer.

The resolution, passed by the Senate to day, appointing a select joint committee to make inquiry relative to the public printing, was adopted, and Messrs. Scott, Bain, Blount, Cowan and Martin were appointed the committee on the part of this House.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen—In making to you the annual Report required of the Public Treasurer by law, I have the honour respectfully to submit the following, to-wit:

The Receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1824, and ending with the last day of October, 1825, including sundry payments of Arrearages, and the Public Taxes of every other description, which became due and were paid at the Treasury of this State within that period, together with the Dividends declared by our three several Banks, and which were not appropriated; the purchase-money or proceeds of the vacant Lands latterly entered, and paid for in course of the time above-mentioned; and the collection made from the Bonds given by purchasers of the Public Lands near Raleigh, which were sold in 1820, amounting to one hundred and twelve thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars, fifty-six cents and five-sixths of a cent (\$112,229 56 5-6).

To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1824, and thereafter to be accounted

for, as reported by the last General Assembly, being added, viz. one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and forty-one dollars, six and a half cents, an aggregate amount of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars, sixty-three cents and one third of a cent, is formed (\$249,270 63 1-3).

From this sum total, Disbursements have been made, within the time first above mentioned, including the defaced and worn Treasury Notes burnt by the last Assembly, to amount of one hundred and thirty-five thousand, three hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-five cents and seven-twelfths of a cent (\$135,386 35-7-12), the vouchers for which had been handed over to the Comptroller, and passed upon by that officer.

This Expenditure being deducted from the aggregate amount above mentioned will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents and three fourths of a cent, remaining in the Treasury of this State, on the first day of November instant—say on the first day of November, 1825, and hereafter to be accounted for (\$113,884 27 3-4).

For the several items forming the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Public Treasurer asks leave respectfully to refer to the printed Statement prepared and furnished by the Comptroller, for the use of the Members of the present General Assembly.

The State Bank declared Dividends in the months of December and June last, at the rate of 4 per cent. which, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, amounted to twenty-one thousand four hundred and twelve dollars, which were passed to the credit of the State by that Bank, and are, of course, included in the amount of the Receipts at the Public Treasury first above-mentioned:—The December Dividend, however, was subjected to a reduction of three thousand, three hundred and fifty six dollars and twenty-four cents, being the amount of the interest which had accrued and was payable out of it to the Bank according to law, on account of the unpaid for shares of the Stock held therein by North-Carolina, at the time of the declaration of the said dividend. The voucher for which reduction from the dividend and payment to the Bank is included in the general account of expenditure or disbursement for the late fiscal year and will be found in the files, handed over to the Comptroller, as above-mentioned.

The Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, likewise declared half yearly dividends in the months above mentioned: the Bank of Newbern, at the rate of four per cent. and the Bank of Cape Fear, at the rate of three per cent. the proceeds of which formed a part of the Fund set apart for Internal Improvements. The Bank of Cape Fear declared, additionally, on the Stock then lately purchased by the State as follows, viz. In December, to amount of eighteen dollars, and in June last, to amount of three hundred and three dollars, which went of course into the common Treasury.

The Cape Fear Navigation Company declared likewise a dividend of four per cent. for the year 1824, which on the Stock held in it by North-Carolina, and on the payments made by her, in part of her last subscription, up to the first of November, 1824, amounted to four hundred and two dollars and twenty-seven cents; which sum likewise formed an item of receipt at the Treasury of the State.

Of the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty seven cents and three-fourths of a cent, above-mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North-Carolina, on the first day of the present month, viz: on the first day of November, 1825, forty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars and thirty-six cents, are deposited and stand at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank at Raleigh.

Fifty-six thousand, one hundred and four dollars and sixty-nine cents, are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh:

And eighteen thousand, three hundred and forty-four dollars, and twenty-three cents, are deposited, in like manner and stand at my credit as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape-Fear, at Fayetteville.

The remainder consists of worn and redeemed Treasury Notes, counted in files and made ready for burning, amounting, to thirteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty-five dollars, and eighty-five cents—of warrants and other claims on the Treasury paid off and taken up since the close of the late fiscal year—and of cash kept in office for the purpose of meeting the demands or expenditures of the day.

The Public Treasurer has rendered to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement an account of his Receipts and Expenditures from the first of November 1824, to the first of November 1825, comprehending the payments made at the Treasury by the purchasers of parts of the Cherokee Lands, together with all other monies received by him and which are subject to the drafts or disposal of that Board; which shows and leaves in his hands an unexpended sum or balance of seventeen thousand,

five hundred and sixty-four dollars, and ninety-six cents, yet to be accounted for (\$17,564 96)—a copy or abstract of which Account or Statement accompanies this, and is marked with the letter A.

The Treasurer has the honour likewise to submit to the General Assembly, an Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, or Statement of Account, shewing the condition of the Agricultural Fund of North-Carolina on the first day of the present month, which will be found to leave a balance of seven thousand, six hundred and ninety-three dollars, and seven cents, in favor of and to the credit of the said Fund (7,693-07)—which Statement is marked with the letter B.

The Public Treasurer has continued to progress in issuing the Treasury Notes ordered by the Assembly of 1823, from time to time and as he could make sale of them; that however remains still unfinished, owing to the want of a sufficient number of purchasers: in course of the current year, and before the next meeting of the Legislature, it is hoped and believed, the business will be completed and satisfactorily closed.

With respect to the Stock purchased and to be purchased with the proceeds of the Treasury Notes issued and to be issued, the Treasurer has hitherto been enabled to procure nine shares only of State Bank Stock—and sixteen shares only of the Stock of the Bank of Newbern; for each of which purchases he gave par, or one hundred dollars per share: He has bought of the Stock of the Bank of Cape-Fear, two hundred and thirty-five (235) shares at ninety-five dollars per share; and has agreed to purchase, at the same rate, the Stock of that Bank which is at present held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, on the ground principally, of the interest which the State holds or has in that Company:—Others have offered of the like kind of stock, but it appeared to him best to decline purchasing so largely in the Stock of one and the same Bank, for the present and until the wishes of the Legislature should be known:—He is persuaded the Bank of Cape-Fear is unquestionably solvent, and that its Stock is safe and valuable, and believes withal, that the present reduced market price of it, is to be accounted for, principally, and perhaps solely, from the circumstance of her Dividends having lately been declared at the rate of 3 per cent. only, whilst those of our other Banks were declared at 4 per cent.

In obedience to the Resolution of the last General Assembly in regard to Wrecks, &c. &c. the Treasurer has invited the attention of the Solicitors for the State, for the ridings bordering on our sea-coast, to that business; and doubts not they will enable him, at some future and early day, to report satisfactorily on the subject.

The Exposures or Statements of Cape Fear and Newbern, in December and June last, are herewith transmitted:—Those required of the State Bank are not yet prepared, but will be made up to the present time, early in the next week; when they shall likewise be forwarded, without further delay.

Much and respectfully,
Gentlemen,

Your obed't. serv't.
JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1825.

The Delegation from the Creek Nation, mentioned in our last, was received yesterday by the Secretary of War, at his office. O-poth-le-Yoholo, the head chief, expressed, in the name of the other chiefs, their satisfaction with the reception they had met with; and requested, particularly, that they might be permitted to hear their father, the President, speak, and take him by the hand. They will visit the President to-day. We understand it is their intention not to enter upon the business of their mission until the remainder of the chiefs arrive, who will, probably, be here in a day or two. The following are the names of those at present in the city:—

O-poth-le-Yoholo (head chief), Mad Wolf, Yoholo-Micco, Emahla-Yoholo, Menawee, or Ke-lis-he-ne-haw, Coosa-Tustenuggee, Nah-etluc Hopie, Charles Cornels—Oc-chi-el-xico, Ledagi, Mistepi.

John Ridge and David Vann—Cherokees—as Secretaries. Nat. Journal.

In the Virginia Legislature, which will meet at Richmond, on Monday, there is much important business to be transacted. This is what is called the "scratching year," when two members of the Executive Council must be displaced, and the vacancies filled. A Governor and United States Senator are to be appointed; and other offices will have to be filled. The propriety of calling a Convention, to amend the State Constitution, will undergo discussion. It is thought that the business will not be carried through, so as to allow an adjournment, until the beginning of March.

In the introduction of printing into this country, Massachusetts claims precedence over all the other States. It was established at Cambridge by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of Harvard College, and was first introduced into Boston, in 1675. The first newspaper was issued in Boston, in 1704 under the title of the Boston News-Letter.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1825.

Hutchins G. Burton was re-elected Governor of this state for the ensuing year, on the 30th ult. He had no opposition.

MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

From an advertisement in this week's paper, our readers will learn that a gentleman in Fayetteville has it in contemplation to publish a new and correct map of North-Carolina. He has been engaged for sometime in collecting and arranging his materials; and will shortly be ready, if sufficiently encouraged, to put the map into the hands of the engraver. The inconvenience resulting from the want of a good map of the state is generally felt—the one we already have is incorrect and incomplete; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the present proposals for supplying this deficiency will meet with liberal patronage. South-Carolina and Virginia have both appropriated handsome sums to procure correct maps of their respective states; and their liberality has had the desired result. Would it not be advisable then, for our legislature to patronize the proposed map of this state, either by a liberal subscription, or in some other way more efficient? We have no doubt that an appropriation of some portion of the public funds to this object, would meet the approbation of the people generally; and we hope that some one will present the subject to the consideration of the legislature.

Mr. Underwood, it will be perceived, has brought forward a bill in the House of Commons to repeal the act of 1819, creating a fund for Internal Improvement, and establishing a Board for its management. He doubtless thinks, that if all our attempts hitherto, have "only served to throw real improvement at a yet greater distance," it is time to stop and look about us, before we retrograde any farther. We hope, however, the legislature will do nothing rashly—the interest of the state is at stake—and a wrong decision now will probably paralyze all our exertions for at least a quarter of a century. That there has been mismanagement, either from incompetency or neglect, we are not disposed to deny; but we are not prepared to admit, that all the money expended in this state in the promotion of Internal Improvement, has, as the Governor represents, been utterly thrown away, and worse than thrown away. If we admit this, we must then believe that Gov. Holmes, in the flattering account he gave of the state of our improvements, in their last annual report, either palmed a gross deception on the public, or were most unaccountably imposed on themselves. To fasten them on either horn of this dilemma, would be placing them in no very enviable situation.

Death of Com. McDonough.—This brave officer died on the 10th of October, on board the brig *Edwin*, on his passage from Gibraltar to this country. His remains have arrived at Philadelphia, and will be taken to Connecticut, it is stated, to be deposited by the side of his wife, who died recently. Com. McDonough was not only a gallant officer, but he was a christian; and his fame and his virtues will be transmitted to posterity on the same historic page which records the victories of Champlain and Plattsburg.

Doctor of Divinity.—The Trustees of Williams College, Ms. recently conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of New-York. In a late N. Y. Observer, we observe a long letter from Mr. Cox, declining to "accept the appendage;" and among a great many other things, he says, "it is with unfeigned grief that I find myself urged to the lone conspicuous and constructive egotism of a public declination." No one, who has feelings, or who ever had them tried with the identical predicament in which I am passively and most unexpectedly placed, can fail to appreciate, in some degree, my perplexity." We know nothing of Mr. Cox,—though "not to know him may argue ourselves unknown,"—yet, from

the above specimen, we cannot help thinking that the Trustees of Williams College committed a most egregious blunder when they attached D. D. to his name; and that he has therefore acted wisely in his "declination."

India.—Late accounts from India, received by an arrival at Salem, Ms. represent the prospects of the English in the war with Burmese, as rather gloomy.—The climate is more destructive than the sword. It is stated that one of the regiments employed in that war, has been reduced from 1200 strong, to 350, while most of those who are not yet in hospitals, are miserably reduced in bodily strength and appearance. And this regiment is not more unfortunate than others. The 49th regiment, it is also stated, is no better than two companies of effective men. At this rate, the climate will soon rid the Burmese of their invaders, without the aid of the sword.

Reform.—One of the newspapers recently established in England by the Mechanic interest, to promote reform, proposes that poor parents be allowed to strangle their children, or at least, to sell them! This would indeed be reform with vengeance! The insensate wretch, who could have the effrontery to make such a proposal, deserves to be shut out from all the charities of civilized life:—society should cast him out as a monster, alike regardless of human and divine obligations.

FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 25.—The fast sailing ship *Tallah*, Captain Fisher, arrived at this port last evening, in the short passage of 28 days from London. By this arrival we have received from our Correspondent, London Papers to the 20th ult. and we are indebted to Captain Fisher for the Southampton Herald of the 24th, obtained at Cowes, containing London dates of the 23d.

We find nothing in them of the state of the Cotton Market at Liverpool; but we learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the ship, that there had been little or no variation in the article, in that market, since our last advice.

The United States frigate *Brandywine*, Captain Gregory, sailed from Cowes, for Gibraltar, on the 23d ult.—One of our London papers mentions that the curiosity of the Naval circles at Portsmouth, had been strongly excited by the arrival at Cowes of this frigate—they speak of her as a ship "of a force and description hitherto unknown in any service." "Her stern," (say they) is an improvement on the round sterns of Sir Robert Seppings' introduction.

Captain Parry has returned to England from his Arctic Expedition. The ship *Fury*, the companion of the *Hecla*, Captain P's ship, has been lost in the ice, in seeking a North West Passage. All her crew were taken on board of the *Hecla*. The crews of both vessels have lost only two seamen. The expedition thus failed in consequence of the loss of the *Fury*.

The Greeks are in a flourishing and triumphant progress, according to dates from Constantinople of September 9th.

The Address of the Consulate Junta, to the King of Spain, dated 26th September, is contained in the London paper of the 20th ult. It speaks of the degradation of Spain in the scale of nations; the ruin of public credit; the inequality of taxation—these, and many other evils, are candidly admitted to exist—and the necessity of remedial measures is urged with much warmth. The appointment of this Junta shews that Ferdinand, with all his arbitrary notions, is obliged to admit that the necessities of his government, and the wants of his people require their aid to relieve the country from its embarrassments.

LONDON, OCT. 15.—We learn that private accounts have arrived from India, confirming our hopes of a speedy termination of hostilities, and stating further, that the Burmese have agreed to pay all the expenses to which the Company have been put on account of the war.

It appears by the Paris papers of Monday, that there was a disturbance at Rouen when General Lafayette passed through that town. He dined with Cabalam, one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. More than 2000 persons assembled in front of the house in the evening, shouting "Vive Lafayette!" The police thought fit to call out the gendarmes to clear the street. The populace were charged with drawn sabres, and many were injured.

The Sunday School Monthly Concert will be held as usual in the Methodist Church, on Monday evening, (12th inst.) The Directors, friends, and teachers of the institution, are particularly requested to attend. Dec. 10.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Jonas C. Rudisill, to Miss Mary Karr, daughter of Mr. Wm. Karr.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are opening, an elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms for cash. They solicit those who feel disposed to favor them with their custom, to call and examine for themselves.

J. D. BOYD & CO.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of the most genuine Medicines and Paints.

recently received, which were purchased in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and which they offer at reasonable terms, to Physicians or any who may wish to purchase articles of this kind.

The following is a list of the Medicines:

Alcohol,	Lee's Pills,
Aquafortis,	Liquorice Ball,
Arrow Root,	Laudanum,
Arsenic,	Manna Flake,
Aloes,	Magnesia Lump,
Arb Uva Ursi,	do Calcined,
Anderson's Pills,	Madder,
Antimony Pulv.	Muriated Tinct Iron,
Antique Oil,	Muriatic Acid,
Acetate Potash,	Oil Peppermint,
Bateman's Drops,	" Cloves,
Balsam Honey,	" Cinnamon,
Balsam Copiva,	" Juniper,
Bark Peru. Red,	" Vitrol,
do. Yellow,	Oxide Bismuth,
Bark Cinnamon,	Opodeldoc,
Borax,	Prussic Acid,
Blue Stone,	Paregoric,
British Oil,	Pearl Ash,
Canella Alba,	Pulv. Jalap,
Carbonate Ammonia,	do Riquarby,
Cort. Cascarilla,	Pix Burgundy,
Cubeb's Pep.	Pulv. Antimonialis,
Cheltenham Salts,	do Ipecacuanha,
Cantharides,	Pill Poxes,
Castor Oil, in vials,	Pearl Barley,
do. 1/2 pts. do. pts.	Quick Silver,
do. quarts,	Red Sanders,
Cream Tartar,	Rosin Yellow,
Cloves,	do White,
Columbo Root,	Spts. Lavender compd.
Caustic Lunar,	Spts. Nitre, bottles,
Caraway Seed,	do in vials,
Calomel,	Soda Powders,
Ess. Bergamot,	Spts. Vol. Aromatic,
do Lemon,	Stoughton's Bitters, in
do Peppermint,	vials,
do Cinnamon,	do. in qrt. bottles,
Epsom Salts,	Spts. Hartshorn,
Glauber do.	Squills,
Fol. Sennæ,	Extract Elettarium,
Fowler's Solution,	Durable Ink,
Flor. Sulphur,	Salt Petre,
Flic Stone,	Sulphate Quinine,
Gum Ammoniac,	Succin's Panacea,
" Opium,	Sal. Eratus,
" Arabic,	Tapioca,
" Kino,	Tart. Emetic,
" Scammony,	Tart. Salts,

PAINTS, &c.

Gum Copal,	White Vitrol,
do Shellac,	Spanish Brown,
do Terra de Scienna,	White Lead,
Prussian Blue,	Crom. Yellow,
Verdigris,	Potent Yellow,
do distilled,	Gold Leaf,
Stone Ochre,	Silver do,
Glue,	Rose Pink,
Umbur Turk,	Rotten Stone,
Drop Lake,	C. H. Pencils,
Yellow Varnish,	Paint Brushes,
Colver Ochre,	Sponge, fine,
Red Lead,	Wafers,
Litharge,	Nutmegs,
Vermillion,	Scotch and
Anatto,	Maccoboy Snuff,
Spanish Whiting,	Lamp Black,
Sugar Lead,	Court Plaster.

DR. J. D. BOYD

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Medicines to the Counting-room of the Store house, formerly occupied by John Boyd, but now occupied by J. D. Boyd & Co.

The Doctor still continues the practice of Physic, and will attend to all applications with as much promptitude as possible.

Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1825. 61tf

Pay up your Accounts.

ALL persons who are indebted to the firm of Kendrick & Abernathy, or to Green Kendrick individually, are requested to make immediate payment, either in Cash, or Cotton.—Those who have purchased goods from us for the last twelve months, have got them at cash prices, and generally to be paid for in a very short time; which we hope will induce them to be punctual in the discharge of their respective accounts. We will either take cotton at a fair price here, or at the Charleston price, deducting freight and charges; consequently all who wish to pay, can do so without any loss to themselves.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 7, 1825. 3163

Notice.

THERE will be hired, for the term of twelve months, on Monday, the 23d day of January next, at the house of Mrs. O. Dinkins, a number of valuable NEGROES, and some good. Land to rent for the same time.

J. SMITH, *Guard'n*.

Dec. 7, 1825.—3163

Notice.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons against trading for a note of hand passed by me to James Kennedy, dated on Thursday or Friday of last Superior Court, the amount of \$12 50, payable one day after date; as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law, as I have not received value for it.

W. H. WRISTON.

Dec. 6, 1825.—1w

Estate of Samuel Harris, Sen.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the late dwelling of the deceased, the following valuable property:—Eight or nine Negroes; Twenty odd bales of Cotton; A large quantity of Corn, Fodder and Hay; Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Terms, at sale.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, } Ex'rs.

JOHN GINGLES, }

JONATHAN HARRIS, }

Dec. 3, 1825.—2161

CHARLOTTE

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and convenient brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the manners and morals of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at forty dollars per session.—Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, \$10 00. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session,	\$5
Embroidery,	do 10
Drawing and Painting, on paper,	do 10
do do on velvet,	do 10
Music on the Piano,	do 20

Each payable in advance.
N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.
DAVID R. DUNLAP, } Committee.
JOHN IRWIN, }
WM. J. ALEXANDER, }

The editors of the Camden Chronicle and Western Carolinian, will give the above advertisement four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Charlotte Academy will be held at the Court-House in this place on Saturday, the 31st of December instant. A general attendance is requested.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Friday night, the 2d instant, at a meeting-house in Iredell county, on the mountain road between Charlotte and Statesville, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with six pockets, containing one note of \$8 33 1/3 with three dollars and some few cents, credited on the back, against George Baker; another note of a dollar and some cents, which I had lifted, having the names still to it; likewise, three receipts for taxes, two printed and one written. Also, four dollars in money, being a single four dollar bill. A reward of three dollars will be given to any one who may find, and will deliver said Pocket Book, with its contents, to me, and all persons are forewarned from trading for the above notes.
EPHRAIM MITCHELL.

Dec. 8, 1825. 3163

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge }
Elizabeth Burge } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

Sm74—price adv. \$4.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of five miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4164

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

"Pay what thou owest."

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment against the 25th of Dec. inst. as I want to pay my debts, and can't do it without money.

WM. RUDISILL.

December 3, 1825.—3162

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8.—Cotton, sales 12 1/2 a 13; Bacon 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; Flaxseed, 90 a; Lead, 11 a 11 1/2; Shot, 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 42 1/2; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, 80 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Charleston, Nov. 29.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 40—Peach, 50 a 60; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 3 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleston, Nov. 28.—Cotton, 15 a 14; corn, 37; bacon, 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 27 a 28; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 44 a 45; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 15 a 18; sugar, brown, 10 1/2 a 11, muscovado, 10 a 11 1/2, loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 42 a 43, Turk's Island, 60 a 55; m. lasses, 37 1/2.

Town Taxes.

THE balance unpaid of the Town Tax for 1825, will be placed in a constable's hands for collection, on the 20th instant.

A Reward of Ten Dollars

WILL be given for the discovery to conviction, of the person or persons who broke the sash in the front window of the Church steeple, and a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the discovery to conviction, of the person or persons who have injured the Brass Ball on the Steeple, by throwing stones at it.

By the Town Commissioners.

ESTATE OF

Henry Conner, deceased.

Forty or fifty likely NEGROES,

BELONGING to this Estate, will be HIRED

to the highest bidder, for one year, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next, at the house of Mrs. Nancy Conner, in Lincoln county.

A number of valuable FARMS will also be Rented at the same time.

Terms—a credit of twelve months, on notes with approved security.

JOHN B. BREVARD, } Adm'rs.

D. M. FORNEY, }

Nov. 23, 1825.—2161

For Sale,

THE Lands, Mills, Iron

Works, &c. lately

owned by Col. William

Black and Capt. Heuser

Emerson, situate on Ball's Creek and the

Catawba River, in Lincoln county, near the Eufla-

Shoal, will be sold at Public Sale, in front of

Leonard's tavern in Lincoln, on the 18th day

of January next, being the Wednesday of the

Lincoln Court.

The tract lately owned by Col. Black contains

about 800 acres of land, mostly of a good qual-

ity. On this tract is a forge with two fire places,

as well built, in as good repair, and as eligibly

situated, in all respects, as any Forge in the

county.

Together with this tract will be sold the one-

third undivided share in

One thousand Acres of Land,

situate near and upon the Little Mountain, con-

taining inexhaustible mines of Iron Ore, of the

very first quality.

The tract lately owned by Capt. Emerson

contains about 350 acres, and adjoins the Forge

tract. On it are a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill and

Cotton Gin, all situate at an excellent shoal,

and in a neighborhood of first rate custom.

A further description of property so generally

known, is useless. It is confidently asserted,

that no property, which is obtainable, in this

part of the country, offers such permanent ad-

vantages to the man of capital, of industry, and

enterprise.

At the same time will also be sold THREE

NEGROES, lately owned by Col. Wm. Black.

One of the negroes is a first rate Blower and

Hammer-man, about 26 years of age, likely and

of good character.

The terms will be—for the Negroes, Cash;

and for the Lands, one-fourth prompt payment;

and the balance, equal instalments in one and

two years, with interest from the date. Bonds,

with two good securities, will be required; and

Deeds of Trust on the premises may also be

required.

Titles to purchasers will be such as I have

myself obtained from the Sheriff when the prop-

erty was purchased by me—and no further re-

sponsibility.

Sales expected to commence at 11 o'clock.

A. M. Attendance will be given, and further

particulars made known at the time, by

JOHN B. BREVARD.

Nov. 23, 1825.—2161

To Rent,

THE House and Lands at Beat-

tie's

POETRY.

DEATH OF LEONIDAS, BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY, A. M.

It was the wild midnight,—
A storm was in the sky;
The lightning gave its light,
And the thunder echoed by.
The torrent swept the glen,
The ocean lashed the shore;
Then rose the Spartan men,
To make their bed in gore!
Swift from the deluged ground
Three hundred took the shield;
Then, in silence, gathered round
The leader of the field!
He spoke no warrior word,
He bade no trumpet blow;
But the signal thunder roared
And they rushed upon the foe.
The fiery element
Show'd with one mighty gleam,
Rampart, and flag, and tent,
Like the spectres of a dream.
All up the mountain's side,
All down the woody vale,
All by the rolling tide
Waved the Persian banners pale.
And foremost from the pass,
Among the slumbering band,
Sprung King Leonidas,
Like the lightning's living brand.
Then double darkness fell,
And the forest ceased its moan;
But there came a clash of steel,
And a distant dying groan.
Anon, a trumpet blew,
And a fiery sheet burst high,
That o'er the midnight threw
A blood-red canopy.
A host glared on the hill
A host glared by the bay;
But the Greeks rush'd onward still
Like Leopards in their play.
The air was all a yell,
And the earth was all a flame,
Where the Spartan's bloody steel
On the silken turban came.
And still the Greeks rush'd on
Where the fiery torrent roll'd,
Till like a rising sun
Shone Xerxes' tent of gold.
They found a royal feast,
His midnight banquet there;
And the treasures of the East
Lay beneath the Doric spear.
Then sat to the repast
The bravest of the brave!
That spot must be their last,
That spot must be their grave.
They pledged old Sparta's name
In cups of Syrian wine,
And the warrior's deathless fame
Was sung in strains divine.
They took the rose-wreathed lyres
From eunuch and from slave,
And taught the languid wiles
The sounds that freedom gave.
But now the morning star
Crook'd OETA's twilight brow;
And the Persian horn of war
From the hills began to blow.
Up rose the glorious rank,
To Greece one cup pour'd high—
Then, hand in hand, they drank
"To immortality!"
Fear on King Xerxes fell,
When, like spirits from the tomb,
With shout and trumpet knell,
He saw the warriors come.
But down swept all his power,
With chariot and with charge;
Down pour'd the arrowy shower,
Till sank the Dorian targe.
They gather'd round the tent,
With all their strength unstrung;
To Greece one look they sent,
Then on high their torches flung.
Their king sat on the throne,
His captains by his side,
While the flame rush'd roaring on,
And their Pean loud replied.
Thus fought the Greek of old!
Thus will he fight again!
Shall not the self-same mould
Bring forth the self-same man?

From the Boston Palladium.

It is now fifty-one years since the first American general Congress was held, "to consult measures for the preservation of our liberties." Of this illustrious band of Patriots, only one survives; and that is the venerable JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts. What a glorious change has taken place in our happy country since that day of anxiety and danger! Of three millions, we have become nearly twelve.—Our Republican Government is in the full tide of successful experiment. We are as powerful as we are free; and as prosperous as we are powerful. The federal union has been all, and more than was expected. It is commensurate to our high destiny, if the officers of the General Government will be content with the exercise of their legitimate powers, and the States severally yield a harmonious support to the national administration.

Sketches of India.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The three divisions of India are *Hindustan Proper*, extending from the Himalaya, or region of eternal snow, to the river Nerbudda, which falls into the Gulph of Cambay, nearly in a latitudinal line with the mouths of the Ganges;—the *Deccan*, comprising the space between the Nerbudda to the river Krishna, which springs not far from the western shore; and flows into the Bay of Bengal;—and the peninsula of India, from the Deccan to the Island of Ceylon. The inhabitants residing in the countries westward of the river Indus, viz. Baloochistan, Afghanistan, Cabul, &c. may be called Indo-Persians; and those who dwell eastward of the Tiperah Wilds, which bound Bengal—Arracan, Assam, Ava, the Birman Empire, Siam, Pegu, Tonquin, Cambodia, Laos, &c.—may be called Indo-Chinese. North of the Himalaya range, the inhabitants are of the Tartar race; and in the Islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, the Sunda Chain, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Philippines, &c. which gem the Indian Ocean, the natives are mixed, partaking of the characters of the continents which are nearest to them.

Captain Christie and Mr. Pottinger, who travelled through Baloochistan, disguised as Musselman horse-dealers, have furnished the only authentic information relative to the country lying between Indus and Persia, as they journeyed from the mouth of that river to the Court of Persia—a distance of 1500 miles. They found Hindoos, and monuments of Brahminical institutions all through their course; but the mass of the inhabitants are Moslems. The Balooches are governed by petty chiefs, nominally subject to the King of Cabul, but, in fact, yielding obedience only to the sword. They are something like the Highlanders, high-spirited, hospitable, and brave, but fond of debauch, and loose in their morality. Their climate exhibits the extremes of heat and cold. It is visited in summer by the most burning wind known in the world, called the *Bade Sumoom*.

The Sinds, under the government of two chiefs, called Meers, inhabit both banks of the Indus, for some distance. Like the Balooches, they wear turbans, gowns, and trowsers, and differ in the head dress, which is a cap something like the crown of our hat, fancifully embroidered round the lower edge. The females, some of whom are very beautiful, wear a similar cap. Hyderabad is the capital, where iron and gold are skillfully wrought. The province of Tatta, the Delta of the Indus, is in this region. The Indus runs 1350 miles, fertilizing the whole country, like the Nile, and has a number of branches.

Hindoos are numerous throughout Afghanistan, and as far as Astracan, and even in Arabia and the northern parts of Persia, whither, although in a state of miserable degradation, they are driven by the love of gain. The Afghans have a sort of political constitution, and enjoy much liberty. They are very refined in their ideas of love; and are so completely under the power of the fair sex, that if a lady of rank sends a chief her veil, he feels himself bound by honor to espouse her, quarrel, although it involve him and his tribe in destruction. The ancient capital, Ghizni, stood in the province of Cabul, but there is now scarcely a trace of its magnificent structures; yet, pilgrimages are made to the tombs of the saints, and it is called the Second Medina.

Cabul, to which the preceding tribes are nominally subject, extends to the great Northern Mountains, the lower ranges of which are inhabited by a wild race of men, who occupy all the valleys of Cafiristan, from its western border to Cashmere, where the beautiful shawls, of which we gave some account in our last sketch, are made. Cabal exports horses, ponies, furs, shawls, mooltan chintzes, madder, assa-fetida, tobacco, almonds, pistachionuts, hazel-nuts, and fruit; and imports from India, cotton, muslin, silks and brocade, indigo, ivory, chalk, musk, coral, and drugs and spices of all kinds.

Beyond the Himalaya Mountains, lies the vast and dreary region of Tibet, stretching from the sources of the Indus and Ganges to the confines of China, 1600 miles in length; and, in breadth, from Hindostan to the great desert of Cobi. The cold is almost insupportable in this region, vegetation being parched the same as if by extreme heat. The highest ridge of these mountains rises about 4 miles above the plains of Bengal; and this elevated tract swarms with wild fowl, game, forest animals, and flocks and herds. The women here have several husbands, there being seldom more than one wife, who is selected by the eldest, to a whole family of brothers.

The Ganges flows from under an eternally hard mass of snow, a few miles from the village of Gangotri, where fancy has given to its source the shape of a cow's mouth, although it is merely an aperture in the ice. Hindoos repair hither from all parts of India, a pilgrimage which is supposed to redeem all the errors of this life, and all troubles hereafter. In this journey, they have to traverse mountains almost perpendicular, where the footpath winds along their sides, with a precipice of near 2000 feet below, where a false step would be inevitable destruction. They have also to cross swinging bridges of rope or cane, over frightful torrents, from which hundreds, perhaps thousands, fall every year, their bones whitening the feet of the precipices.

To Hurdwarra, where the Ganges enters the plains of Bengal, and where the greatest fair in all India is held, pilgrims from all parts of Asia, speaking different tongues, repair for purposes of traffic and profit, as well as devotion. There is, however, a language common all over Hindostan, in which these different nations hold intercourse, and that is the language of the fingers. This mode of making bargains, which is common throughout the country, is as follows.—A purchaser goes up to a seller, and narrowly examines a camel, or whatever he wants. The person to whom it belongs makes him an enquiring nod, which is answered by a positive shrug, and they join their right hands, over which a part of their muslin robe, or cotton dress, is thrown, to conceal their operations from inquisitive eyes. Then follows a most animated scene of gesticulation, which is conducted with patience and gravity, and disputes seldom occur.

The inhabitants of these mountains have a custom of offering a human sacrifice to the offended spirit of the great mountain, after a bad harvest, by hurling a man from the top of a precipice nearly a mile high, down a rope made fast above and below. If he escapes injury, a great reward awaits him; but should he fall from the rope, and life remain, his head is severed from his body. Captain Raper and Lieutenant Webb witnessed this ceremony.

Nepaul lies in the north-east of Hindostan, between the latitudes 27 and 32. It extends 700 miles, although its average breadth does not exceed 100; and is one of the most mountainous regions in the world, only its lower ridges inhabited; so that in an area of 10 millions of acres, it has not more than 2 millions of inhabitants. Its capital is Catmandoo, over which, although 40 miles distant, the Himalaya seems to hang its crest of everlasting snow. Eastward, the mountains are inhabited by barbarous tribes; and on the other sides it is nearly embraced by the Company's territories. The capital, with its suburbs and dependencies, has a population of about 168,000. The revenue of Nepaul is not more than 375,000 pounds annually, but the expenses of the government are also trifling. The peace establishment is about 10,000 males, which is increased to a large army when the war-standard, which is yellow, with the figure of Hanuman, the Monkey deity, on it, is unfurled. The Nepaulese are a brave and good-looking race; and many of their women, who have liberty of divorcing their husbands at pleasure, are sprightly and pretty. Their complexion is between a sallow and a copper colour.

Bootan lies eastward of Nepaul, and extends to the wilds bordering on China. The inhabitants are of Tartar origin, and their complexion is fair: they are also remarkable for strength and courage. The women perform nearly all the offices of husbandry; the government is monarchical, and the worship of Budha prevails.

The wild and extensive district of Tiperah bounds nearly the whole eastern line of Bengal, and the mountains are inhabited by savages. From this region and Chittagong the government of India recruit their establishment of elephants, purchasing none under nine feet high. The inhabitants of Rajemal, a northern district of Bengal, were savages, until they were reclaimed and civilized by the exertions of Mr. Cleveland, their judge and magistrate, who died at the early age of 29.

The eastern parts of Silhet, over which the Bengal government presides, are within 350 miles of Yunnan in China, but the intervening space is so wild, and the jealousy of the Chinese government so strong, that no intercourse exists between them. Of the savage tribes in the Tiperah mountains, the Garrows are most deserving of notice; they are lively, subsist on raw animal food, build their houses and villages on piles, and are remarkably fond of dancing. Twenty or thirty men stand behind one another, each holding his hands round the waist of the one before him, thus forming circles, and hopping, first to the right and then to the left, on one foot, they keep time to a sort of drum, and a wild instrument like a

clarinet. The women dance in the same manner, but do not mix with the men. Marriage is settled by long courtships, with all the violence of love; and after the young people have agreed, if the parents refuse their consent, they are well beaten by their friends, until they accede. The youngest daughter is always the heiress; and if her husband die, she marries one of his brothers: if all the brothers die, she marries their father. They worship the sun and moon, also Mahadeva; they drink to excess, and when their chief men die, the heads of several slaves are stricken off and burned with their bodies. Among the Kayns, the women have their faces tattooed all over in lines of a circular form, which gives them a hideous appearance. The Kookies live on the steep and most inaccessible hills, and are very vindictive, being of opinion that nothing is so pleasing to God as to kill a great number of their enemies.

Even to the east as far as Canton, the Hindoos and their temples are to be found, but the general worship in all the civilized parts beyond Tiperah is that of Budha.

There are 13 Indo Chinese dialects derived from the Chinese language, all written in a character so nearly alike that in every part the symbols convey the same meaning, though the words used in the oral expression of them, are so different as not to be understood, perhaps, at a few miles distance from the town where custom has rendered them intelligible. Those who are fellow-countrymen, therefore, when they fail to understand each other in conversation, have recourse to writing. In the common language of Cochinchina, there are 3000 characters: the Chinese written tongue is used by 20 different nations; and it indicates real objects, not sounds. Our numerical, algebraical, astronomical, and chemical signs, are like its wonderful alphabet. These remarks apply generally to all the countries east of the Tiperah wilds and Chittagong, but particularly to the Kingdoms of Cambodia, Laos, China, and Tonquin, which lie to the eastward of the Birman Empire.

Although not exactly in place in a sketch of India, a few remarks on printing in China may not be uninteresting. This art appears to have been known there at a very remote period. But as the Chinese language consists of 80,000 different characters, it would be impossible to lay out all this number of letters before a printer, as he might require hundreds of each in printing a book. This difficulty has thrown the Chinese far behind us in this art. With them, every work is first engraved on thin boards, each of which is the size of two pages. The board, when wet with the ink, is stamped down on the paper, and thus two pages are struck off at once, which are folded together, with the blank sides inwards. When sewed into a book, the fold forms the outer edge of the leaves, which are never cut. After the edition is worked off, the boards are carefully laid up, to reprint the work at any future time.

THE FOOL.

I had a friend, a generous, constant, warmhearted friend, whom I loved as my own life, and over whose ashes I have dropped tears of bitter sorrow; but he was a fool, an *egregious fool*; and most of my readers will unite in calling him so.

He was a fool at College. He was punctual at the recitation-room and the chapel, diligent in his studies, and regular in his habits. He gained by such means the highest honours of the institution, and his instructors' praises. But what were these compared with the pleasures lost by such a system! While the evening saw others overflowing with heartfelt gaiety, it found and sometimes left him intent on some ponderous tome of antique dullness. While the morning saw others enjoying the quiet happiness of slumber, its earliest rays broke his dreams, awakening him to the tedious realities of life. While their collegiate term provided for them a fund of anecdotes of humour and of noble daring, to be repeated for years and improved by age—his memory was furnished only with knowledge of books and truth.

He was a fool in his *business*. In every respect qualified for eminence as a counsellor, he refused to assist many clients because he believed their claims unjust; and offended many more by an unbroken adherence to the strictness of truth in his statements. Like *Schuller*, he had resolved to be able on his death bed to say:—

"Nihil se unquam suavisse consilio,
Cujus jam jam morituum penetraret."

All this might have been well enough, had the world thought so too, but upon the absurdity of thus refusing conformity to the common notions and universal practices of mankind, I need not expatiate.

He was a fool in his *manners*. All the remonstrances of friends could not make him learn and practise the arts of politeness. When in company, if he had nothing to say, he was silent—never attempted a complaint in his life—nay, repeated—

"That he had never given any counsel, of which while dying he has repented,

ly differed in opinion from ladies. And in some respects he often manifested gross ignorance. A hundred pressing invitations he was apt to regard as not equivalent to a sincere one—and a thousand professions as a slight proof of real friendship. But these were not the most ridiculous of his traits. Will the reader believe it. I knew him decline, during one season, forty-seven invitations to balls and parties!!! Was he not a fool?

He was a fool also in his *love*. There was one whose cheek bloomed with loveliness—She was too gay. Another, the heiress of thousands—she had no mental charms. Another, a scholar and a wit—she had no heart. He thus passed by beauty, wealth, and accomplishments, alike indifferent to each. True, he found one who gave him all her affections, and won and retained all of his; who studied only his happiness while he lived, and soon and willingly followed when death removed him—but to love, and still worse, to marry, one neither beautiful, wealthy, nor blue, out upon such folly!

He was a fool in his *politics*. What his opinions were, I know not: through all our intimacy, the subject never was discussed by us. But all the world agreed in accusing him of fickleness or apostasy. I do not know the true cause. He had either, calling himself a federalist, spoken slightly of Adams' army; or being a democrat under valued Jefferson's gunboats. The charge was in either case a serious one; for none but a fool would ever give up a single article of his party's creed—right or wrong.

Lastly, he was a fool in his *religion*. He often thought of it, and sometimes spoke of it. I saw him once in the midst of a gay assembly, where hundreds smiled in happiness around him. "One short year," he whispered, "will see some vacancies in this now cheerful circle—and the rest will be as cheerful still." Such gloomy thoughts he often cherished, and actually pretended to be the happier of them. Even the day before his death, so far from avoiding the theme, he seemed to dwell upon his approaching change with a calm, confiding, but not presumptuous joy.

But peace be with thee, my much loved friend! if the world have many wiser, it has none better, it can make none happier.

THE RIGHTEOUS REVERED.

However a depraved heart may rise in enmity against those who are truly religious, yet their amiable temper, great prudence, and just deportment, strike the minds of others with such peculiar force, as to extort from them both confessions and respect not a little extraordinary.—The Earl of Rochester acknowledged, that even in the midst of his wild paroxysms, he had a secret veneration for a good man.

The venerable and famous missionary Swartz had acquired such a character among the heathen, that, when among a lawless banditti, he was suffered to pass with his catechumen through contending parties of them unsuspected and unmolested. They said, "Let him alone—let him pass—he is a man of God!" This apostle of our day has saved the inhabitants of a fort from perishing by famine, when the neighboring heathen have refused to supply it with provision on any other assurance than that of his word.—Even that tyrant Hyder Ally, while he refused to negotiate in a certain treaty with others, said, "Send me Swartz—Send me the Christian Missionary," said this Mahometan, "I will treat with him, for him only can I trust."

Another fact relative to this great man, is worth mentioning. When the late Rajah of Tanjore was dying, and desired to commit his adopted son, the present Rajah, to this missionary, and with him, of course, the care of his dominions, the Christian, after the example of his Master, was not dazzled by the kingdoms of this world, nor the glory of them. He persuaded the dying prince to place the government of his son and his affairs in other hands. But a greater honour was reserved for him, which he could not refuse; namely, that at his death, the present Rajah shed a flood of tears over his body, mourned deeply while attending his funeral, and has written to England for a monument, which he intends to erect at Tanjore to the memory of his virtues.

These anecdotes show us, better than a thousand arguments, the importance of character, and the propriety of the apostle's exhortation, "Walk in wisdom towards them that are without."

Discretion.—Discretion does not only show itself in words, but in all the circumstances of action; and is like an under agent of Providence, to guide and direct us in the ordinary concerns of life.